

HOME JOURNAL.

J. B. BEASLEY, EDITOR.

The Sovereignty of the States and the Subordination of the Federal Government.

Nullification of the Annual Million Dollar Protective Tariff.

A White Man's Government—Made by White Men, for White Men, and their Posterity Forever.

Fundamental Principles of the Democratic Party.

Resolved, That the people of the several States, composing the United States, are united as parties to a Constitutional Compact, to which the people of each State are entitled as a separate sovereign community, each binding itself by its own particular ratification; and that the Union, of which this said Compact is the bond, is a Union between the States ratifying the same.

Resolved, That the people of the several States, thus united by the Constitutional Compact, in forming that instrument, and in creating a General Government, thereby have effected the object for which they were formed, delegated to that Government, for that purpose, certain definite powers, to be exercised jointly, reserving at the same time each State to itself, the residuary mass of powers, to be exercised by its own separate Government; and that whenever the General Government assumes the exercise of powers not delegated by the Compact, its acts are unconstitutional, and are of no effect; and that the same Government is not made the final judge of its own jurisdiction, and that the final judge of its jurisdiction, and not the Constitution, is the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of Compact among sovereign parties, without any common judge, each has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of the infractions of the mode and measure of powers.

Resolved, That the assertions, that the people of these United States, taken collectively as individuals, are now, or have been, united on the principle of the social compact, such as such, are not founded on fact, and are, therefore, of no effect; and that the people of these United States, taken collectively as individuals, have never been united in any one stage of their political existence; that the people of the several States composing the Union have not, as members thereof, retained their sovereignty; that the sovereignty of their citizens has been transferred to the General Government; that they have parted with the right of punishing treason through their respective State Governments; and that they have not the right of judging of the extent of the powers reserved, and of consequence, of those delegated, are not only without foundation in fact, but are contrary to the most certain and plain historical facts, and the clearest deductions of reason; and that all exercise of power on the part of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, claiming authority from such erroneous assumptions, must of necessity be unconstitutional, must tend directly and inevitably, to subvert the sovereignty of the States, to destroy the Federal character of the Union, and to rear on its ruins a consolidated Government, without Constitutional check or control, and which must necessarily terminate in the loss of liberty itself.

Fundamental Principles of the Radical Party.

1. That the Constitution of the United States is not a League, Confederacy or Compact, between the people of these several States in their sovereign capacities; but a Government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between them and individuals.

2. That no State authority has power to dissolve these relations; that nothing can dissolve them but revolution; and that, consequently, there can be no such thing as secession without revolution.

3. That there is a supreme law, consisting of the Constitution of the United States, and Acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it, and that, in cases not capable of assuming the character of a suit in law or equity, Congress must judge of, and finally interpret, the supreme law, so often as it has occasion to pass acts of legislation; and, in cases of a suit, and in cases of a direct violation of a law, and in cases of a direct violation of the character of a suit, the Supreme Court of the United States is the final interpreter.

4. That an attempt by a State to abrogate, amend, or nullify an Act of Congress, or to arrest its operation within its limits, on the ground that, in her opinion, such law is unconstitutional, is a direct violation of the just powers of the General Government, and on the equal rights of other States; a plain violation of the Constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary in its character and tendency.

The Future of Europe.

The war between France and Germany bids fair to terminate at no distant day. The result, so far as France is concerned, will doubtless be disastrous in the extreme. Prussia is evidently seeking to subjugate the French people and take possession of their territory. There is too much republicanism in France for the crowned heads in Europe to permit the French people to control their own affairs. This is the reason why no nation in Europe has interposed to put an end to the war. Republican France must be crushed at all hazards. The sympathy of all the Monarchs in Europe is upon the side of King William. His well being is dependent upon his success.

When France is bound hand and foot, Germany will, in all probability, turn her arms against Italy, possibly upon the pretext of restoring the Pope, and take possession of that country also.

We have no doubt that the private understanding between the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia is to divide Continental Europe between them, Russia to take Austria and European Turkey for her share of the spoils. If they succeed in this design these two great powers will inevitably become involved in a war with each other, with all the advantages on the side of Russia. The great diversity of sentiment in the German dominions would be an element of weakness. The republican spirit of the French would permeate through the whole German body politic, and cause the throne of the Emperor William to shake to its very foundations. This condition of affairs would render it absolutely necessary for the Czar of Russia to make war upon Germany and extend his dominion over that country in order to prevent the people from establishing a Republic; just as the Emperor of Germany is now compelled to subjugate and take possession of France to prevent the French people from establishing a Republic. The

German people don't seem to see that the success of the French Republic would be to their advantage, but are leading themselves as willing tools of injustice and oppression. It will be their turn next to drink the cup of misery and desolation to the dregs. Russia will present it to their lips, and choke it down their throats. They cannot escape it, and the prediction of Napoleon Bonaparte that all Europe is destined to be Cossack (i. e., Russian) from the Danube to the English Channel, will yet, in our judgment, be literally fulfilled. Nothing else could prevent Europe from being repubblicanized, and whether the Czar of Russia desires so large a dominion or not, self-preservation and the love of glory will drive him resistlessly onward in the path which destiny has marked out for him to tread.

We will pursue this subject further next week, and endeavor to show what fate is in reserve for Russia after she shall have become the mistress of Europe.

Political Leaders.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.

We believe the Hon. Ben. Hill to be an honest and pious man as the world goes, an eloquent orator, a good lawyer and logician, and gifted with language clear, terse and bold. We once and unbounded faith in his moral courage, that he would go into exile, or go to the stake rather than swerve a hair's breadth from his considered convictions. We remember that he once dropped a remark to us, in a company, just before the Secession Convention assembled, that "we were too strong a Union man for the times." The remark was half playful and half earnest, but it left a mark, and we were not disappointed when his name was recorded in the affirmative on the final passage of the Ordinance of Secession. We were satisfied then, if not before, never to believe in the infallible man, or politician, and that however high our estimate of Mr. Hill as a thinker, a speaker or writer, that he had not in his character the elements of a Cato or Cincinnatus—a hero or martyr.

Our health, time and space, will not permit us to say but a few words at present in relation to the address from Mr. Hill, published in full in our issue of Wednesday. Much of this address we approve, while a large portion we sincerely condemn as the opposite to a transparent, sound logic, and that perfection of reason, not force, whose essence is in the bosom of God," and called—Law. Mr. Hill says:

"Indeed, successful usurpation is the strongest expression of power, and law itself, in its last analysis, is only power."

So thinks Mr. Hill, and so did not think Sir Matthew Hale, the ablest Judge, the purest man, and the most pious Christian that ever wore the English judicial robe. Mr. Hill will find, by turning to the first volume of Wendell's Blackstone, (see first page,) that when the British Monarchy was overthrown, and the head of Charles the First was held up bleeding by the hands of the executioner to the populace of London, that for years after a Commonwealth had been established and Cromwell declared Protector, that the great and good Sir Matthew Hale did not consider law, either in its first or last analysis, only power. He at least, thought that English law was quite a different thing from American Radical Law—

"That he should take who has the power, And he should keep who can."

He believed that the elements of law consisted in right and justice written by the finger of God on every human heart, in every age, whether savage, saint or sinner. This writing may be obscured or entirely blotted out by a false religion, education or ambition, but that is no reason why the standard of law and power, of right and wrong, of tyranny and liberty, should be destroyed. Sir Matthew Hale refused to receive a commission from power (Cromwell) to sit as Chief Justice of the King's Bench, because he thought the usurpation violated the principles of English liberty, and that no power of the sword could or should stand in the place of just law, honestly administered.

If Mr. Hill will look North or South, he will see two noble examples of the triumph of law over power, of moral right over political wrong. He will discover the truth of the lines—

"They never yet was human power That could exalt itself above right. The patient search, the vigil long, O'Hara who treasures up a wrong."

The last issue of the Lebanon Free Press contained the vocabulary of Mr. Zach. Thompson, who has been one of its editors up to the present time. We regret exceedingly to part with this gentleman, but so late ourselves somewhat with the reflection that every true friend of his country, who possesses sterling integrity, will always exercise an excellent influence. Mr. Thompson intends to engage in the practice of law.

A bill has passed both branches of the legislature, increasing State tax to sixty cents on the one hundred dollars' worth of property. It was forty cents last year. The increase falls short of what is demanded to meet the obligations of the State.

The Great American Question.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, having been attacked by the Atlanta (Ga.) News Era, avails himself of the right to answer to point a terrific broadside into the consolidation hulk of the Radicals. The article is long, but the conclusion from his argument is thus given:

"This Political Armageddon of America is yet to be decided—not on battlefields, but in the forum, on the hustings, by the press, and at the polls. The contest is now waging, and in it is involved the greatest living issues at present before the people of every State and section, and the greatest that will be before them for years to come. It is the issue, on one side, of Consolidation—Centralism—Empire; and on the other the Sovereign Right of Local Self-Government by the Peoples of the several States on this Continent."

"To achieve the victory in this contest the friends of our Free Institutions in every State of our Federal Union, from Maine to California, from the Gulf to the Lakes, must make common cause. Joint efforts are necessary for separate success. As their common ancestors united in 1776 under the lead of Washington to establish this great Right, and then again in 1800, under Jefferson to save it, when imperiled; so now they must unite in patriotic action for its rescue and perpetuation. For success in the struggle they will need no weapons but the truths of history—the teachings of the Fathers—and the parting admonitions of Jackson. Yours, most respectfully, "A. H. STEPHENS."

United Germany.

VERSAILLES, January, 19th, 1871.—King William of Prussia was to-day proclaimed Emperor of Germany, in the Hall of Mirrors, in the presence of all the German Princes and representatives of the regiments of the army.

LONDON, Jan. 18, 8:30 P. M.—King William has issued the following proclamation at Versailles, on the occasion of his assumption of the Imperial Crown. He says: "In consequence of an approval of the German Princes and the free towns for to restore the German Empire after a lapse of sixty years, we announce that we consider it our duty to the fatherland to accept the Imperial dignity. Henceforth we and our successors will bring to the title of Emperor of Germany the hope that God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the fatherland, and that under our auspices its ancient splendor may be restored. We partake of the dignity, conscious of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the rights of the Empire, and the rights of its members to maintain peace, to support the strength of Germany, in the hope that the German people will reap, in lasting peace with our boundaries, the fruits of their bloody battles, and be safe against the renewal of French attacks. God grant that we and our successors may protect the empire, not by warlike conquests, but by works of peace, freedom, and civilization."

LONDON, Jan. 19.—There was a great military pageant at Versailles to-day, in honor of the reformation of the German Empire.

JOY AT BERLIN. Berlin, Jan. 18.—To-day, exactly one hundred and seventy-nine years after the coronation of the first King of Prussia, William accepts the title of the Emperor of Germany. The city to-day was covered with flags and streamers. To-night it is illuminated.

CONGRATULATIONS. Berlin, Jan. 16.—The President of the upper house of the Prussian Diet sent a telegraphic dispatch to Versailles, congratulating King William on assuming the Imperial crown. The Emperor immediately replied by telegraph, returning thanks, and predicting a glorious future for Germany. The lower house adopted a congratulatory address to the Emperor, the Polish members only dissenting.

The Faculty of Washington College announce that they have made arrangements for the publication of a memorial volume, in memory of their late honored President, Gen. Robert E. Lee. The entire profits from the sale of this volume will be devoted to the Lee memorial fund for the erection of a tomb and monument over the remains of Gen. Lee at Washington College. All business communications, applications for agencies, etc., should be addressed to the University Publishing Company, 4 Bond Street, New York.

Of the 7,448,922 immigrants who have arrived in this country during the last fifty years, probably six millions are still living, and together with their living descendants, may now number fifteen millions. Great Britain has sent more emigrants to this country than any other foreign nation. She has sent 3,826,040; while Germany, the next on the list, has sent 2,250,822.

It turns out that the Alabama claims amount to but \$13,000,000. If the office-holders would quit stealing for a couple of hours or so our Government could pay off these claims itself and never miss the money.—[St. Louis Dispatch]

Touching Incident.

A North German paper receives directly from a relative of the young Hanoverian officer in question the following touching recital: The company to which the young officer belonged captured twenty-five French soldiers, and, upon inquiring at headquarters as to their disposal, received orders that they be immediately shot. The duty devolved upon him. The young man, though no coward, hesitated in the execution of such a terrible duty, but, in order not to appear too weak, he repressed his feelings, and had them conducted to a neighboring wood, where, upon a little elevation, they were to meet their fate. Among them was a youth of hardly eighteen years, with a gentle and almost maiden-like face, in which culture was plain to be traced. This poor unfortunate had not the courage to die. He trembled in all his body, and a stream of tears coursed down his deathly pale cheeks. Suddenly seized him in a terrible way, and before the guard could prevent him he had thrown himself at the feet of the German officer, and convulsively clasped his knees and begged in unutterable words for his life. Fear gave him most touching words of prayer; he besought the deeply grieved officer by his own parents not to rob his only son. It would have moved a stone. The eyes of the young German swam in tears; still, he dared not disobey his military duty. It was the most fearful moment of his life. The youth was led back to the fatal spot, and in another moment his misery was at an end—the balls had riddled his heart. The feeling of pity, however, so overcame the noble young German that he fell into a swoon. He awoke a madman, and is to-day in an asylum in Germany.

Beautiful Allegory.

Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was at one time engaged in defending a man who had been indicted for a capital offence. After an elaborate and powerful defense, he closed his effort with the following striking and beautiful allegory:

"When God in his eternal council conceived the thought of man's creation, he called to him the three ministers who wait constantly upon the throne—Justice, Truth and Mercy—and thus addressed them: 'Shall we make man?' Then said Justice, 'O God, make him not, for he will trample upon thy laws.' Truth made answer also, 'O God make him not, for he will pollute thy sanctuaries.' But Mercy, dropping upon her knees, and looking up through her tears, exclaimed, 'O God, make him—I will watch over him with my care through all the dark paths which he may have to tread.' Then God made man, and said to him, 'O man, thou art the child of mercy; go and deal with thy brother.'"

The jury, when he finished, was in tears, and against evidence, and what must have been their own convictions, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The War in Europe.

The Louisville Courier Journal says: "The news from Paris is gloomy. The last desperate sortie has been made and repulsed. Fire, famine, and pestilence prey upon the great city. The defense, gallant as it has been, is in its last throes. There can be little doubt that the city must soon fall; and then we shall see whether the national resistance will cease with the surrender of the capital. Trochu may retire with his forces into Mont Valerien, surrendering the city to the occupation of the Germans, and still be able in that commanding position to keep the bulk of the German army employed at Paris. In that case the remnants of the defeated armies of Faidherbe, Bourbaki and Chanzy, may concentrate, prevent the country from being further overrun, and afford a nucleus for the nation to rally around. Much, however, depends on the actual manner of the capture of Paris, and the use the Germans make of that event. A few days more will tell the story of the greatest exploit in the history of war."

The New York correspondent of the Boston Post says: The number of men out of employment is immense, and hundreds are added to it weekly. At the door of Cooper Institute reading room, the other day, several men, evidently of the working-class, stood talking. Said one, 'I have not earned a dollar in three months.' Another said, 'It is just as bad with me; can't get work anywhere.' A third could not stay at home it was so cold, so he came to the reading room every day to keep warm. This was the drift of the conversation. Within the reading room there were probably 300 men, from 25 to 60, all out of work. They looked like men willing enough to work, if they could find work to do.

The State of Tennessee lost one hundred and fourteen millions of wealth invested in slave property, and yet is worth more now, by seventy millions, than when the system of railroad building by the State was begun.

Our rate of taxation is about one-fourth what it is in Alabama.

C. MILLER. M. OSWALT.

MILLER & OSWALT, Furniture Dealers and Manufacturers, Winchester, Tenn.

Invite public attention to their select and extensive stock of first-class furniture. Everything that is usually kept in an establishment of this kind will be always on hand, and will be sold upon as reasonable terms as the same articles can be bought anywhere, whether in the county or out of it.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

will be taken in exchange for goods.

COFFINS will be made upon order, at short notice, at any time, day or night.

We contemplate enlarging our business, and establishing a Family Grocery in connection with our furniture store, and bespeak a liberal patronage.

MILLER & OSWALT.

N. B.—Those indebted to C. Miller are requested to come forward and settle up. Jan 12-ly

Suggestion of Insolvency.

[Estate of S. T. Sanders, dec'd.]

J. S. Sanders having suggested the insolvency of said estate to the Clerk of the County Court of Grundy county, I therefore order the said J. S. Sanders, administrator as aforesaid, to make publication in some newspaper in the State, and for him also to advertise according to law for all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated according to law, with the Clerk as aforesaid on or before the 1st day of September, 1871, or on or before an appointment of said estate, or the same will be forever barred both in law and equity. This December 30th, 1870.

JOHN SCRUGGS, Clerk.

Jan. 19—4w \$7 50

Something New

G. R. MARTIN, WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, Winchester, Tennessee.

Has just received an elegant stock of Jewelry and Silver-Plated Ware, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. Those who want breastpins, ear-rings, finger-rings, watches, clocks, etc., and Silver-Plated Table Ware, of the finest quality, and at prices guaranteed to please, would do well to call upon him at once. These goods are warranted to be as represented, and the rapidity with which they are sold is evidence of their popularity. dec 15-ly

In Chancery at Winchester.

Wm. M. Taft, vs G. M. Hoekersmith, and others.

In this cause, on motion, it appearing to the Clerk & Master from the bill which is sworn to, that Def't. Thos. Hoekersmith, is a non-resident of the State of Tennessee so that the ordinary process of the law can not be served upon him. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for four consecutive weeks in the Home Journal, a newspaper published in Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee, requiring said non-resident defendant to appear on or before the next term of the Chancery Court, to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Courthouse in Winchester, Tenn., on the 4th Monday in June next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, and set for hearing ex parte as to him. Witness my hand, at office, this 17th day of January, 1871.

H. R. ESTILL, Clerk & Master.

Jan 10-4t \$4 50

ALL HUNKEY!

AT THE OLD SMILE SALOON STAND

C. M. HUNTER, DEALER IN

Dry Goods

GROCERIES, FANCY GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING,

And a little of everything, usually found in a first-class Family Store, all of which will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH. Call around if you want good bargains. [no 25

All persons indebted to me are hereby notified that no further credit will be extended to them until their accounts are settled.

ATTENTION.

I AM NOW OFFERING MY FARM

situated about 3/4 of a mile from Winchester, on the road leading to Estill's Springs, containing 75 or 80 acres of good tillable land, with two good dwelling houses, one of them only about one-half mile from the Public Square, there is a good well of never failing water under roof with hay tribune for four or five hundred fine trees of selected fruit on the place, all young trees, about half of which are just in their prime, the others from one to three years old. There is also on the place a good water power. There is also a good cabin for fire hands. My price shall be liberal, terms one third cash, balance one and two years, with interest come and see me, I will give a good bargain. W. M. TAFT.

mar 3-11.

METCALFE & SYLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, WINCHESTER, TENN.

Will give prompt attention to the collection of all claims entrusted them.

PUBLIC BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. N. A. Carter notifies the public that she has rented the Sims Tavern House, and will receive transient, day, and regular boarders, on reasonable terms. She is fitting up the establishment in good style, and asks a liberal patronage of the public. feb

GRAND CLOSING OUT

It is to the interest of the

For Cash,

TO

Change Business!

WE, from this day, will sell our Goods at a small advance on cost for

CASH ONLY,

To Make Change in Business.

Consisting, in part, of

Ladies Dress Goods, Shawls, Nubias, Gloves, Lodies Wool and Cotton Hose, Notions, White Goods, Bleached Domestic, Brown Domestic, Brown Drills, Colored Drills, White, Checked and Solid Linseys, Goods for Men's Wear, White, Red and Checked Flannels, Men's and Boys' Hats, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Calicoes, Wall Paper, Cap Paper, Letter and Note Paper, A large lot of

Our Stock is Full,

Everybody

In Franklin county should take it, for it will keep you posted upon all local matters, as well as matters in general, and this knowledge will give you influence among your neighbors, besides enabling you to ascertain what merchants deserve your patronage.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Glassware, Queensware, Hardware and Cutlery.

In fact, most anything kept in a Retail Store. A full line of

Staple Groceries

Will be kept up until our Dry Goods are closed out. Come and see, and save money while you have the opportunity.

M. M. HENDERSON & BRO.

Winchester, Tenn., Jan. 30, 1871.

N. B.—A few Plows on hand. Come and get one.

Support Your County Paper

Merchants

To support it well. For a good county paper is an honor to the town and county in which it is published—a respectable channel through which they may reach the people.

Mechanics

Should support it, because in maintaining the dignity and nobility of labor, and contends for the rights of the workman.

Farmers

Should take it, for it will always contain beautiful stories, poetry, and other literature suited to their taste. In a chain with the Home Journal, we offer Godey's Lady's Book for \$4.35; Peterson's Magazine for \$3.50; and Wells' Pictorial Journal for \$4.10.

Ladies

Should take it, for it is a well-established fact that in those families where newspapers are found, the children are far more intelligent and creditable to their parents.

Mothers and Fathers

Should take it, for it is a well-established fact that in those families where newspapers are found, the children are far more intelligent and creditable to their parents.